WASHINGTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1898.

IN THE DISTRICT

How Our Troops Are Faring at Montauk Point.

DEATH OF SERGT. FERREE

It Is Attributed as Much to Starva tion as to Typhoid Fever-The Unfortunate Soldier Was Unable to Recover From the Treatment He Received on Board the Transport En Route From Santingo-The Committee From Washington Arrives, But Does Not Estublish Mendquarters and Cannot Do Much Until the Boys Are Released From Detention Camp-Many Visitors From the Capital Arrive, But Tre Denied Permission to Enter the Lines, Owing to the Strict

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Aug. 28.-Beyond the gloom occasioned by the death of Sergt. Newton Ferree, the District troops are highly pleased with their new camp, the way they are treated and the prospect of being speedily mustered out. To use their own expression, they are living like fighting cocks.

After their rough experience in Cuba, and still rougher on board the transports en route from Santiago, it was like a dream realized for them to sit down to supper tonight and face a menu like this:

Their Supper Menn. Two quarts of milk each.

Eggs, steak, potatoes and canned groods.

Coffee with cream and sugar. White bread with butter.

Soup, cake and oranges. An epicure might not agree with the way that bill of fare was sorted into courses, but the boys did, and the vast hole they are making in the con sary department is very sufficient evidence of a long hungry spell.

Suffering En Route. But it will take weeks of such treatment as the regiment is receiving to even temperarily efface from memory the suffering-more deplorable because unnecessary-the troops endured while en route from Santiago on the transports. The soldlers are very bitter in their denunciation of the treatment

they received on the voyage. There is no reserve in attributing Second Sergi. Ferree's death as much to starvation as to the typheid fever from which he was suffering. Had he been given the proper medical attention while in the first stages of the dis-

ease his life might have been saved. Upon arriving at Montauk he was given every possible care and attention but the unfortunate soldier could not recover from the effects of the previous privation and lack of proper medical attention.

Mrs. Ferree Arrives. His brother, First Sergt, F. Ferree, also of Company K, was with him to the last. He is indignant over the circumstances attending the death of his

Mrs. Ferree, the dead volunteer's mother, arrived here this afternoon with two friends. They were on their way to the hospital to get a furlough for Forree, when they were met by two cavalrymen who had just come from the hospital, and who broke the news

Mrs. Ferree was completely prostrated by her son's death, and a physiclan had to be summoned to attend her

Are You Satisfied?

Do you like the form and terms of the insurance policy you now hold?

Perhaps I could arrange a much more satisfactory one for you without cost.

I am a dealer in insurance and know all about the leading companies, their rates, their advantages, and when

one surpasses the other. I think I could be of use to you, and if I cannot you will be at no expense.

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The body will be taken to Washington

In the Hospital. One hundred and eighteen of the District troops are in the general hospital, but all are doing well, and the greater part of them may be expected

to join their comrades in camp before

the end of the week. Only a small percentage of the inval ids are suffering from fever or other serious illness. Most of them had to be sent to the hospital to recover from the treatment they received en route from Cuba. Not more than ten are in any

immediate danger. Lieut, Hayes, Lieut, Bell and Major Hines are improving under excellent medical attendance, and are thought to be out of danger.

Visitors From Washington. The regiment is still under strict quarantine, and no one is permitted to enter the lines under any consideration. This is the most severe trial the roops are now subjected to.

There was a big crowd of Washington visitors here today, and the knowledge of their presence made the boys exceedingly reatless. The best they could do was to yell their "hellos" at great distance, which was some little satisfaction, but not much.

The visitors were no less disappointed than the soldiers, since they had come with great loads of del cacles, expecting to grasp the hands of their old friends, whom last they saw marching to war down Pennsylvania Avenue.

Small Gifts of Love. The dainties to eat and other marks of remembrance, such as tobacco and eigarcties and nice things to wear, got through the quarantine all right, howwere lying around their tents sanding up huge rolls of smoke from treasured pipes, cigars and other similar supplies, thinking how nice it is to be backin "God's country again," as they express it, and "splitting up" with their less fortunate comrades who were not remembered by their friends at home, or had no friends to remember them,

teven Companies in Camp The seven companies of the District regiment now in detention camp include a total of but 310 men. Maj. O'Brien is in command. He is very anguine about the health of his men, and the promptness with which they are expected to be mustered out. He believes his command will be ready for disbandment within a week.

The third battalion, now en route from Santlago, has not yet been heard from. It is expected some time tomor-Its appearance is anxiously awaited by the boys already here, who, by virtue of their own experience, are in a position to appreciate the hardships likely to be thrust upon those of their comrades who are still aboard transports somewhere between here and Santiago.

Yellow, Thin and Ragged. One would hardly recognize in the vellow, thin-faced and ragged troops now encamped here the enthusiastic, hearty looking boys who left the capital but a few weeks ago

They were a sorry looking lot of men. as they walked down the gangplank from the pestship Hudson, but a few gines of destruction, which, though today bours of rest and good food has work- regarded as the last work of science, are d wonders in the matter of appearance and spirits. They are rapidly recuperating in health, and two weeks

will put them on their feet. How They Are Treated Now.

It is supposed to be in pursuance of orders left by Secretary Alger that the District boys are now better treated and better fed than the other organizations in Camp Wikoff. Their rations include the very best food procurable their quarters are excellently provided, and the treatment they are accorded is the envy of other less fortunate regiments.

The boys are highly pleased with verything about them, even the water, and don't want to be worried about at home. Frequently their camp bursts into a hilarious uproar, and they cheer everybody and everything they can remember while the cheering notion is

This demonstration is occasioned by nvoluntary comparison of their past treatment and condition with the life they are enjoying now.

The Committee Arrives. The committee from Washington,

sent to examine into the condition of the regiment arrived this morning, but has not yet established headquarters. Very little can be done until the quarantine is raised, which will not be before Tuesday. Then the committee will be extended every possible privi-

received instructions from Washington to render any assistance at their dis-The committee will arrange plans to morrow, and when it is permitted within the lines, or rather, when the Dis-triet troops have been released from detention camp, they will be fairly verwhelmed with attention

lege, and the military authorities have

HASTINGS. AN AMERICAN SOLUTION.

United States Offers Capital for the Pekin, Aug. 28.-The French, Italian and Dutch ministers have formally demand-ed, in behalf of their respective nation-alities, chairs in Martin's American Uni-

versity. · 4 4 3 2 Yung Wing, the Americanized C who is deeply interested in rail-states that an American firm has on the concession for the Tien-Tsin-Chin-Kiang Railway.

He adds that the Germans are willing join in the construction of the road if

\$10 To Niagara Falls and Return \$10 Special train with coaches and parlor cars will leave Washington 7:55 a. m. September 1, 15, and 29, Tickets, lim ten days, allow stopover at Buffalo, Ro-chester and Watkins returning. Annual

au20,27,29,30,31pm-27,28,20,30,31am Best wheelwright onk, 4e foot; White oak; clear, dry, season

Exposition at Toronto, August 30 to Sep

ALL THE WORLD AT PEACE

The Czar Proposes a Universal Disarmament.

SUPREME DUTY OF NATIONS

A Conference of Representatives of All Governments Who Are Accred-Ited to the Imperial Court Is Suggested, to Occupy Itself With the Grave Problem of Ceneluding the Terms of a General and Lasting Brotherhood of the Peoples of the Earth, Which Would Be, Nicholas Says, "By the Help of God, a Happy Presage of the Century Which Is About to Open"-The Daily News Says That England's Acceptance Must Be a Foregone Conclusion,

St. Petersburg, Aug. 28.-The Official Messenger yesterday published the fol-

"By order of the Czar Count Muravieff, minister of foreign affairs, on Wednesday handed to all the foreign representatives in St. Petersburg the following communi-

"The maintenance of general peace and the possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations present themselves in the existing condition of the whole world as an ideal towards which the endeavors of an governments should be directed. His majes, ever, and tonight before taps the boys ty, the emperor, my august muster, has

been won over to this view. The Moment Is Payarable.

" In the conviction that this lofty aim is in conformity with the most essential interests and legitimate views of all the powers, the imperial government thinks the moment would be very favorable to seeking, by means of international discussion, the most effectual means of insuring to all peoples the benefits of real and durable peace, and, above all, of putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments.

"In the course of the last twenty years the longings for general appearement have grown especially pronounced in the onsciences of civilized nations. The preservation of peace has been put forward as the object of international policy. It is in its name that the great states have concluded between themselves powerful alliances. It is the better to guarantee peace that they have developed, in proportions hitherto unprecedented, their military forces, and still continue to in erease them without shrinking from any

""All these efforts, nevertheless, have not yet been able to bring about the beneficent results of the desired pacification

The Financial Side. "Financial changes, following an upward march, strike at public property and at the very source of intellectual and physical strength. Nations' labor and capital are, for the major part, diverted from their natural application and unpreductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible enall value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in development.

" 'Moreover, in proportion as the arma ments of each power increuse, so do they less and less fulfill the object which the

governments have set before themselves Armed Peace a Crushing Burden. "Economic crises, due in great part to the system of armaments a l'outrance under the continual danger which lie in this massing of war material, are transferring the armed peace of our day into a crushing burden which the people have more and more difficulty in bearing

"It appears evident, then, that if this state of things is prolonged, it will in evitably lead to the very cataclyst which it is desired to avert, and the hor rors of which makes every thinking

being shudder in advance. armaments and to seek a means of warding off the calamities that are threatening the whole world, is a supreme duty which today is imposed o

"Filled with this idea, his majests has been pleased to order that I propo to all governments whose representative are accredited to the imperial court the meeting of a conference which would save to occupy itself with this grave

problem. A Happy Presage.

"This conference would be, by the help of God, a happy presage of the entury which is about to open. It would onverge in one powerful focus the efforts of all the states which are sincerely seeking to make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the ele nents of trouble and discord.

" 'It would, at the same time, cement an agreement by a comparate consecration of the principles of equity and right, or which rest the security of states and the welfare of the peoples."

APPLAUSE AND DISTRUST.

and Austria Were First Consulted. Rome, Aug. 28.—The proposal of the Czar for the holding of an international conference to provide for a general disarmament by all the powers is much ommented open by the press here. The comments are divided between ap

plause and distrust. It is believed that he buined the adhesion of Germany and Austria before writing the commi ion issued by the Russian foreign minis-THE CZAR HATES MILITARY.

Borrifled Him. London, Aug. 28.-The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that he has Think of us asking only 4c ft. for best clear, white, wheelwright cak,

t Is Said That Cavite and Santinge

interviewed a diplomatist who knows the He said that his majesty hates military and cannot bear to be about with a mili-

tary escort. Continuing, the diplomatist "We may be sure that Cavite and San-

lago horrifies him." The Daily Mail, commenting editorially on the Czar's proposal, says that by his message the Czar has acquired a more righteous and more enduring fame than belongs to the proudest conqueror of his

There is no quarter whence such a manifesto could come and make a more profound impression. He cannot be sus pected of self-interest.

It may be taken for granted, as a matter of course, that the British government will accept the invitation to take part in

ENGLAND MADE NO ADVANCES. Balfour Is Not Sanguine of the Suc

eess of the Project. London, Aug. 28.—Replying yesterday to question asked in the House of Commons by Sir Wilfred Lawson, Mr. Balfour, the government leader in the boune said that no communication suggesting mutual disarmament had been made by the British government to other govern-

He added that he did not think such a suggestion could be made with any hope of a successful result.

BERLIN POLITICIANS SNEER.

London Morning Post Says "Russin's Suit Will Not Suit Us." London, Aug. 28.-A dispatch from Ber lin to the Daily News says that politicians received the Czar's proposals sneeringly. The Morning Post is skeptical regarding the Czar's suggestion. It express

distrust and says: "Only the armies would be reduced on the continent. Our fleet would have to If the peace proved a truce, as it adoubtedly would, an army could be restored in two or three years, but our fleet could not be restored in from ten to twenty years. Then Russia would be in excellent condition to proceed in her old fashion. On the whole, the suit of Russia will not suit us,"

The Telegraph says: ortant document in the history of the to the army. world.

The paper approves of the theory of disarmament, but thinks is impossible. It draws attention to the Chinese ques-

The Standard expresses sympathy with the Czar's suggestion and dilates upon the practical difficulties.

The nations, it says, want a better warrant than paper protocols and conven tions before disarming. Moreover, Asia, America and Japan must be considered. It would be not easy to convince them that it is safe or desirable to abandon the enterprises upon which they have embarked with so much energy.

Another difficulty would be to find a ratio for military and naval nations and how to express fleets in terms of army

The paper concludes by advising Russia to abandon her aggressive designs of territorial expansion, and especially in

KAISER WILLIAM'S ATTITUDE. A Paris Paper Does Not Think He Will Be Pleased.

Paris, Aug. 28.-The Temps and Soir make no comment on the Czar's proposal for a general disarmament. The Aurore, however, is enchanted by

think Emperor William will be pleased. CONSULTING FRANCE

The Proposal Impossible Without That Formality, Says the Gaulois. Paris, Aug. 28.-The Gaulois says it is impossible that the Czar should have made such a grave proposal without consulting the French government.

Said That William Will Support It. Berlin, Aug. 28.-It is understood that Emperor William will cordially suppor the Czar's proposal.

SCHLEY AT ANNAPOLIS. He Visits His Wife's Home, But Does

Not See Cervera. Annapolis, Aug. 28 .- Admiral Schley, who spent last night in Annapolis, left this morning for Baltimore, thence to

He did not call on Admiral Cervera, but emained some time as the guest of the Annapolis Club. His reception at Annapolis, of which

his wife, who accompanied him, is a native, was cordial and enthusiastic Mrs. Schley is a daughter of the late George E. Franklin, and the visit of the of Santiago was to Mr. Franklin's daughters, the Misses Lizzie and Carrie without the protection of either poncho

Franklin.

THE MONTSERRAT ARRIVES. Her Quota of Spanish Troops Is in

Excellent Health. La Corunna, Aug. 28.—The steamer Montserrat, with 640 Spanish troops from Matanzas on board, arrived here today The health of the soldiers is excellent and they will be permitted to disembark without being quarantined. Only thre deaths occurred during the voyage.

CUBAN BONDS BUOYANT.

Believed at Madrid That Pressur Will Be Focussed at Washington, London, Aug. 28.-A d spatch to the Standard from Madrid gays that Cuban bonds are buoyant on account of the be and financial, will be brought to bear on the United States to compel it to oblige Cuba to recognize, at least, the 1886 issue of Cuban bonds, and the seven millio sterling five per cents of 1890. It is believed that American bankers

sensation that far less serious conditions and speculators bought Cuban bonds exhave recently created under the influence tensively at a low price, and that they of sensational newspapers. will therefore apply pressure at Washington. If it declines to make Cuba pay the The Weather-Libbey & Co. say-

FALSEHOODS, ALGER SAYS

ness in the Camp. INQUIRIES TO BE ORDERED

The War Secretary Declares That Montauk Will Not Be Abandoned. That the Men Are Comfortable and Well Fed, and That the Stories of paper Inventions-He Will Order Investigations of Some Branches of the Service, But Knows of No. Reason Why His Own Conduct of the Department Should Be Inquired Into-He Cares Nothing for What Mr. Sherman Says.

Secretary Alger, of the War Department, has entirely recovered from the slight indisposition that followed his sojourn of two days at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, where soldiers, returned sick and wounded from Cuba, are known to have died of exhaustion and starvation as the result of official incompetence and neglect.

The Secretary will not admit that his illness was due to the fact that he, a well and strong man, had eaten of the oarse food supplied for the nourishment of sick soldlers and had drank water containing germs of disease. On the contrury, he is inclined to insist that the soldiers at Montauk Point are living on the Alger, and including Camp Thomas, at fat of the land, that the reports of sickness, starvation, and death at Montauk are newspaper inventions, pure and sim-

Secretary Alger was occupying a luxuriously apholstered easy chair in the drawing room of his residence, No. 1601 K Street, and was puffing a fragrant Havana cigar when a Times reporter called to see him last night. He was pale and his paleness was evidently the effect of his recent indisposition, not of the cigar, the aroma of which indicated that the quality of the tobacco was first class, Rarely, if ever, was there a more im- fully as good, at any rate, as is issued

"Mr. Secretary, some of the newspapers this morning stated that orders would be issued by the War Department to abandon the Montauk Point camp because of the sickness there and as a result of your personal investigation of its conditions. Is that correct?" was asked, "It is not," was the Secretary's reply,

Continuing, he said:

Montank "All Right." "The camp at Montauk Point is all right. It was designed to be merely a detention camp for the returning troops, a kind of resting place, as it were, for the men who had undergone the hardships of gevere campaign. I found that the conditions were healthful, and that the loca-

tion was all that could be desired. "There is an abundance of pure water, ne artesian well alone supplying 750,000 gallons a day. There are five miles of piping by which water is carried to all parts of the camp. Although this is a sufficient supply for all the needs of the camp, we are sinking another well and are extending the piping to make assurte camp will not be abandoned. There is no reason why it

The Men "Comfortable." "Mr. Secretary," said the reporter, "ir has been charged that many of the men at Montauk have been compelled to lie on the damp ground, with no projection from the moisture of either earth or atmosphere, and that the condition of hundreds of the sick has been aggravated by he neglect of the War Department to furnish the necessary materials for their

protection/ "That is not true," Secretary Alger repiled. "I personally inspected the en campment of the Thirteenth Regiment regular infantry, accompanied by its comanding officer, Col. Smith, I noticed that in many of the tents the men were lying on their ponchos, spread on the ground and were covered by their blankets. I asked Col. Smith why his men were not using the bags of hay and straw furnished by the quartermaster's department, to protect them from the damp earth. He replied that he did not know

that the department had ever furnished such bags. "I informed him that I personally knew that 20,000 such bags had been ordered to the camp at Montauk Point, and told him that, as a regular army officer, it was his duty to have known that such

bags were available upon his requisition "This was the only case of the kind that discovered. Even the men who slept on the ground were more comfortable than we were during the Civil War. Why, 1 have slept on the ground many a time

or blanket." "Little Sickness, No Starvation." "Did you find that there was much sickness at Montauk, or any lack of food for

the soldiers?" was asked. "There was very little sickness and no ack of food," was the reply. "All those stories of disease and death from lack of nourishment are newspaper inventions. The death rate at Montauk and at all the other camps has been low compared with the records of camps during the rebel-

Notwithstanding the Secretary's declar

ation that there is no starvation and

omparatively little sickness in the camps the daily hospital records-official army records at that-show that men are dying and have died from exhaustion due to starvation. These records are not news paper inventions. "McClellan had 130,000 men encampe in his army and the camp was actually in a swamp. The statistics show that his men were invalided by sickness at the rate of 1,000 a day, yet that unfortunate

record did not create anything like the

"The stories that soldiers have been starved in our camp at Montauk and in Any thickness of wheelwright oak. 1, 11-2, 2, 3, 4 inches, clear, white, 4c. ft.

other camps are lies. Food of good quality has been furnished in abundance. A few officers may have neglected to make the necessary requisitions, but if there have been any such cases the fault should No Starvation and Little Sickrest upon the individual officers, not upon

> the War Department. "I know that the death rate and the proportion of sickness at all the camps have been low as compared with previous

records. There Will Be Investigations.

When asked if the churges of outrages and abuses in the various branches of the War Department would be investigated, Secretary Alger replied that they would be. He admitted that Surgeon General Deaths From Starvation Are News- Sternberg, Quartermaster General Ludington, and Commissary General Eagan had asked for an investigation of their respective branches of the service, and said that an investigation would be ordered. He considered that those officers had been grievously mailgned by the newspapers and that they were entitled to the vindication which would necessa-

rily follow an investigation. What form the investigation would take, whether that of a court-martial or a court of inquiry, he was not prepared to state. That was something that would be considered carefully and determined upon later. But prompt action would be taken to the end that the public might know the truth. As yet there had been no formal presentation of charges, the only charges having been those published in the newspapers.

To Investigate Camps.

Secretary Alger declared that all the camps, and the manner in which they had been managed, would be investigat ed exhaustively, beginning with Camp Chickamauga, and the camps at Tampa, Fernandine and Huntsville

He said it had been intended to remove all the troops, not already sent away from Chickamauga and Fernandina Huntsville, but that it had now been decided to send the remnants of the troops to a new camp at Anniston; midway be tween Atlanta and Birmingham, The site at Anniston had been chosen mainly ecause of its facilities,

Anniston is a practically deserted mining town, one of the "boom" or mushroom towns that was built during the Alabama mining excitement. It contains many small houses formerly occupied by the families of miners, and there is said o be an abundant water supply.

When asked if he cared to say any thing in regard to the report that his own conduct of the War Department might be investigated, Secretary Aiger

"I cannot see what call there is for such an investigation. The President has the power to order one, of course but the President has been aware all along of everything that has been done by the department, and everything that has been done has met with his approval. The suggestion that I should call for an inquiry into my own conduct is sheer ssense. It is all newspaper talk, and I am not responsible to the newspapers. Let the newspapers do all the charging and investigating they please. It is

Will "Be Damped" Anyhow. Commenting upon the charges of the

ewspapers, Secretary Alger said: "The newspapers do not run the Govthey do. They are always looking for for what the newspapers say about me than I do for the breezes that blow through the branches of the trees outside. Let them say what they like and do what they like, I am absolutely in-

different to newspaper talk."

Contempt for Sherman. Secretary Alger was asked if he cared o say anything in reply to the severe Sherman, published recently in an interview in The Times. There was an expression of supreme disgust on the Sec

"No. I don't care to reply to She nan's charges. I don't care what Sherman says. I have read the interview. and there is nothing in it that I would onsider it proper for me to make any

comment upon.

The Michigan Senatorship. When the Secretary was usked what he thought of the published report that Govrnor Pingree, of Michigan, was advocating the appointment of Senator Mc-Millan to be ambassador at the Court of St. James to succeed Col. Hay, in the hope that he (Governor Pingree) would then be able to defeat the Secretary, should the latter seek the senatorial nom-

inution, he replied: "There is nothing in it. In the firs place, I have not intimated to anybody that I would leave the Cabinet to seek a nomination to the Senate. I met Governor Pingree only a few days ago and he said not a word to me to indicate that he wanted to enter the Senate. If he had any plans of that nature he would probably confer with me in regard to

them.

The Secretary said that seven New York egiments would be retained in the army, including the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second and Two Hun dred and Third, which had been organized since the outbreak of hostilities. What the other four would be had not been de cided upon. They would be selected in a day or two and then all the other New York organizations would be mustered

Secretary Alger will be at his desk in the War Department this morning.

DENMARK'S QUEEN'S DISEASE. She Is Suffering With Dropsy and

Her Condition Is Serious. Copenhagen, Aug. 28.-The queen of Denmark is suffering with dropsy. The disease is extending and her condition is

The duke and Duchess of York are expected to arrive here shortly. The queen s the duke's grandmother on the mater nal side.

It's the best wheelwright onk

FAMINE AND THE FEVER

ONE CENT.

Widespread Distress Is Reported in Guantanamo.

TOWN MAY BE WIPED OUT

Unless the Ravages of Dread Dis case Are Checked, the Place Will Cense to Have Existence-El Cobre, Once Prosperous, But a Shadow of Its Old Self-A Field for Charity.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 28.-Gen. Lawton received a request yesterday from Col. Ray, commanding the Amerlean troops at Guantanamo, for one hundred thousand rations to relieve the distress prevailing in that town.

Col. Ray telegraphs that the condition of the Spanish prisoners and the inhabitants of Guantanamo is appailing. Of the seven thousand Spanish troops there 1,062 are sick. Yellow fever, malaria and dysentery are the

prevailing diseases. The town is orderly, the Spaniards and Cubans slike suffering too much

to cause the slightest trouble Gen. Lawton immed ately dispatched the rations asked for, a quantity of medical supplies and three surgeons. The sickness in Gunnianamo is caused by exposure, starvation and the unsan-

itary condition of the place. The death rate is frightful, and the entire town will be wiped out of existence in a short time unless the rav-

ages of disease are checked. Reports from other towns in that part of Santiago province surrendered to the Americans show similar bad con-Relief Sadly Needed.

Both Gen. Wood, the military gov-

ernor, and Gen. Lawton say that the

province offers a fine field for charita-

ble work. Medical supplies are needed for the relief of the Spaniards and Cu-Col. Ray declares that the condition of the Spanish troops at Guantanamo is so wretched that not more than two-

thirds of those who start for Spain will be able to stand the voyage. The transport Panther sailed yesterday for Montauk Point. She has on board some sick members of different regiments and two hundred of the Ninth Massachusetts. Many of the latter are sick, but were overjoyed at the

prospect of returning home Col. Hood and Lieut, Col. Grepps, of the Second Immunes, have returned from a reconneissance toward El Cobre. More than a thousand Cubins are stationed at El Cobre. They are all well armed, and patrol all the roads in the vicinity. Col. Hood and his fellow efficer were stopped by these men and

made to tell their business. Wenithy Folk Live in Hovels. Utter destitution prevails about the town. When the Spanlards evacuated

the place, on July 3, they destroyed the houses on all the plantations in the vicinity. Nothing has been rebuilt. People of wealth and remnement are ernment, although they seem to think living in holvels built of cane. Food is flaws, and when they think they have in the fields. The Cubans cannot be found some they damn the Secretary of induced to put away their arms and War, so I suppose I may expect to be harvest the crops, which constitute almost the entire wealth of the country. There will be worse destitution soon if

they are not gathered. El Cobre was formerly a presperous mining town and contained four thousand inhabitants. Scarcely two hun-

dred are there now The Knickerbocker Arrives. The transport Knickerbocker airived here this morning with the second batcriticisms of former Secretary of Stars talion of the Fifth Infantry, 350 men, all of whom are in good health. The Knickerbocker was delayed on her trip from Tampa by an acc dent to her

steering genr. Gen. Lawton decided today to dispatch the Second and Third Battalions of Col. Ray's Second Immunes to Baracoa and Sagua de Taname. They will start immediately and will act as garrisons at the places referred to. Reports from those towns indicate that the presence in their vicinity of armed Cubans is causing alarm among the

inhabitants. The Spanish troops at Baracon and Sagua de Taname will be all that are left in the surrendered territory tomorrow, except Gen. Toral and his staff and a few officers, who have been superintending the dispatching of their troops to Spain. Toral's Departure Deferred.

but he received so many calls from American officers and citizens that he delayed his departure until Wednesday or Thursday. Gen. Toral's headquarters will be used by Gen, Lawton as department headquarters, he finding the quarters in the palace too small. Gen. Wood took charge of the Spanish hospital as soon as the Spanish

Gen. Toral was to have sailed today,

had the building thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and it will now be used for sick American tro Residents Return From Jamaica. Two hundred residents of Santiago, who fled to Jamalea at the beginning of the war, fearing that the city would be bombarded, returned today on the

British steamer Ravensdale. A crowd

troops were removed from it. He has

went out in small boats under the broiling sun to the anchorage to greet returning friends. The refugees were the wealthiest people in the province. Many of them, on landing, found that their houses had been stripped of valuable paintings, silver and glassware. The looting was done by Spaniards during the disorder following the flight to El

A trunk belonging to an officer was accidentally discovered to contain a Flyun's Business College, 5th and K. ss, shorthand, typewriting-\$25 a yr.

Best wheelwright oak, ie foo Libbey & Co., lumber, etc., 5th & N.Y. av.